

**Nebraska Day at World's Fair.**  
October 25th has been selected as Nebraska Day. The Wabash is the line all Nebraskans will use, as it lands all passengers at the World's Fair Stations, main entrance World's Fair grounds, thus saving extra car fare, time and much annoyance.  
A very low rate has been made from all stations. For Nebraska Day badge, World's Fair guide and all information call at Wabash City office, 1601 Farnham St., or address:  
**HARRY E. MOORES,**  
G. A. P. D. Wab. R. R.,  
Omaha, Neb.  
P. S.—All agents can sell you through and route you via Wabash.

**Water on Battleship.**  
Eight thousand gallons of fresh water are used in a large battleship daily. About two-thirds of this is taken up by boilers, and the remainder is used for drinking, washing, etc.

**Lewis' "Single Binder" straight 50 cigar.**  
No other brand of cigars is so popular with the smoker. He has learned to rely upon its uniform high quality. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

**A Record in Trees.**  
The largest tree in the world is to be seen at Mascall, near the foot of Mount Etna, and is called "The Chestnut Tree of a Hundred Horses." Its name rose from the report that Queen Jane of Aragon, with her principal nobility, took refuge from a violent storm under its branches. The trunk is 204 feet in circumference.

**Japanese Never Conquered.**  
Speaking of the Japanese, Voltaire said it was the only nation that had never been conquered. In the thirteenth century the Japs repulsed 107,000 Mongolians in a naval warfare. They fought with success in Korea and China, and Dr. Berillon says that they are invincible on account of their all-powerful Jiu-Jitsu.

**Difference in Farming Methods.**  
The average gross returns per acre from cultivated land in this country is only \$10.50 per acre, and from land devoted to the growing of cereals but \$8.02 per acre. In Great Britain the intensive system of farming has brought the average gross returns up to within the neighborhood of \$30 per acre.

**Husband of Little Importance.**  
Among some of the ancient Mexican tribes the husband left his people and dwelt with his wife's family, where he seems to have been considered of minor importance.

A mother's prayers, silent and gentle, can never miss the road to the throne of all bounty.—Beecher.

**CURE YOUR KIDNEYS.**

When the Back Aches and Bladder Troubles Set In, Get at the Cause. Don't make the mistake of believing backache and bladder ills to be local ailments. Get at the cause and cure the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, which have cured thousands.

Capt. S. D. Hunter, of Engine No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa., Fire Department, and residing at 2729 Wylie Ave., says: "It was three years ago that I used Doan's Kidney Pills for an attack of kidney trouble that was mostly backache, and they fixed me up fine. There is no mistake about that, and if I should ever be troubled again, I would get them first thing, as I know what they are."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Take Census With Beads.**  
The recent census of the natives in the Transvaal was taken with beads. Each headman was furnished with a number of beads of different colors, and twine on which to string them. A big black bead represented an adult married native, a big yellow bead a grown single man, a big blue bead a married woman, and a white bead a single woman over fifteen years old. A small yellow bead stood for a boy and a small white bead for a girl.

**Brahmin's Proverbs Popular.**  
The old English proverb writers used Pilpay's proverbs very largely—in fact, were it not for the old Brahmin there would be many fewer English proverbs than there are. The proverbs have been translated into every European language and into many Asiatic tongues—Persian, Malay, Mongolian, Afghan; they are the proverbs of the world.

Spite of fall de bright sunshine in dis worl', some mens will go round huntin' for happiness wid a candle.—Frank Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Italy and Spain have fewer houses in proportion to their population than any other country in the world. The Argentine republic and Uruguay have the most.

You may be able to see your faults as others see them, but you will derive much less satisfaction from talking about them.

**LIVE STOCK**



**Environment of the Feeding Steer.**  
The environment of the feeding steer has something to do with the use he makes of his food, and this something is more than we usually think. The tests to determine whether steers do best in barns or in open sheds have given sometimes one result and sometimes another. An investigation of these results has convinced the experimenters that the condition of the feeding yards has had more to do with the gains than the question of temperature. Where conditions have been such that the steers have been comfortable they have made better gains than where conditions were such that the steers were uncomfortable. A feeding lot must be well-drained or it must be well-bedded, and if it is both so much the better. In this connection it is hardly supposable that steers that have to wade through a barnyard a foot deep in soft manure will do as well as where the yard is kept clean. There are numerous yards where the animals are purposely kept in filth for the sake of pulverizing the accumulating manure and hastening the rotting of the rubbish that is thrown in from time to time.

Some feeders are coming to the practice of paving their yards. An experiment at the Illinois station showed that the paved yard gave better results than the unpaved one. Similar results were obtained at the Pennsylvania Experiment station. The comfort of the animals has a financial value.

**The Cow and the Pig.**

In many sections of the country many more cows are kept than pigs, even where butter has to be made on the farm. In such a case of course the skim milk is abundant and as the hog can make more use of it than any other farm animal, it should be thus used. There is no doubt that every farmer that keeps a few cows should also keep a sow and raise at least one litter of pigs per year. A great many farmers say they do not keep pigs for the reason that they can keep only one or two and many springs the crop of pigs is so light that none are for sale. It is the practice now, as it has been for no one knows how long, to buy pigs in the spring. The argument against keeping a sow is that more pigs will be produced than the farmer has any use for. But as young pigs are always in demand for eating, there is scarcely a difficulty in this regard. We have seen pigs sell at \$3 each in the spring, and a litter that numbers six to eight is therefore profitable. The cow and the pig are natural allies, even more so than the steer and the pig. Pig raising is almost an integral part of dairying. It is evident that under such conditions the pig is about all profit, and for that reason every farm should raise a number, and where they are always raised the number should be increased.

**Notes on Sheep Raising.**

If lambs come in winter ewes should be fed a little grain two or three weeks before lambing, then after the first few days feed the ewe a variety of grain and the best roughage you can get. Lambs should be fed apart from the ewes, oats, corn and a mixture of nine parts bran, one part oil meal, fed in different boxes, give the right variety.

Many flocks are allowed to carry their wool, or part of it, until very warm weather, much to the discomfort of the flock and loss to the lambs, because ewes that are too warm can not give as much milk as if comfortable.

Keep the flocks clean outside by dipping. Keep them clean inside by frequent change of pasture and variety of feed. Keep yourself hustling to improve your flock by selecting new blood and weeding out poor stock. Keep posted by going to fairs and visiting your neighbor's flocks. Go slow and learn the business.—W. C. Bradley.

**Cold Weather Calves.**

During cold weather calves should be kept with their dams in warm, clean box stalls for the first couple of weeks, except for a few hours during the warmest part of the day, when the cows may be turned out and the calves given a sunning by themselves out of sight of the cows, says H. W. Crew. In nice weather it is better to separate the calves from the cows after two days and let them suck all they want three times a day for the first week and then twice a day until they are about six months old. If some do not get about all the milk they want from their dams they may be allowed to finish other cows giving a surplus that have calves about the same age.

**Italian Cheese.**

This variety of cheese is manufactured from milk which has been deprived of about half its cream. It is not pressed, like American cheese, but is worked and molded with the hands. After molding the cheese is put into brine for three or four days, and when thus salted, is taken out and hung up to season or cure. The finished product resembles a summer squash in shape, being provided with a knob on one end. The taste is something like that of a Swiss cheese, and the texture is rather dry. The manufacture of Italian cheese is rather expensive, and consequently it brings a very fancy price.—N. Y. Produce Review.



**Dairy Cows Must Be Cared For.**

In looking over many of the reports from men who have been through the country taking a cow census, I find that the dairyman who has tried to improve the stock by introducing into his herd a thoroughbred sire of some of the distinct dairy breeds, is the one who has realized the most profit every time. I want dairymen to have the best cows, and if I speak of the special purpose dairy cow and do it forcibly, it is because I believe the dairyman who is doing anything short of this is not living up to the full possibilities of his business. As I travel through the country and see the condition of the stock in and how they are cared for and the feeds used, I am inclined to think that perhaps there is a place for the common or dual purpose cow, until such a time as he shall turn over a new leaf, "Quit his meanness," as Sam Jones says, and improve his ways of feeding and caring for his stock.

I have been in places this winter right here in the state of Wisconsin where cows were kept out of doors all winter, with a run in the old corn field, a little poor hay and the straw stack for shelter. Would the strictly dairy cow be able to do business under these conditions? She might possibly survive, but the idea of profit would be entirely out of the question, for it would take at least the first half of the summer for her to pull body and soul together, and by that time she would have got all out of the notion of giving much milk. Dairy type is not an accident, and there is good sense in every point of make up. In the matter of judging a dairy cow there is nothing so reliable as the milk scale and the Babcock tester, but a prospective buyer in some cases, or a judge in the show ring, must have a quicker way of judging and he must have the ability to recognize at a glance the signs which have proven to be the evidence of the true dairy type.—F. H. Scribner at Wisconsin Institute.

**The Young Calf.**

From the day of its birth, it may be given some bright, clean hay, for I have seen calves when a few hours old, trying to imitate the mother in chewing hay. Now on no account throw the hay down on the floor of the calf pen, where it may become trampled and soiled and, consequently, unfit or even dangerous as a food. Make a little rack in one corner of the calf pen, from which the hay may be pulled in small quantities. A calf may be safely given all the roughage it cares to consume. When ten days or two weeks old, a little box may be placed in one corner of its pen, and in this may be put a handful of whole oats. After it has finished drinking its milk, a few oats may be rubbed on its nose, it will soon find the box. Now its ration is skimmed milk, whole oats and clean hay, all that is necessary to insure a steady, natural growth, and one calculated to prove the requisite bone and muscle forming elements so important in the construction of a hearty, healthy animal. While the proper amount of food, systematic care and invariable kindness must rank as important factors in raising a model calf, a clean, dry pen, flooded with sun light and large enough to afford ample exercise is a positive necessity to insure best results, for nothing will prove more detrimental to the health and welfare of a young animal, or an old one for that matter, than filthy, damp quarters.—Adda F. Howie.

**Silage for the Calves.**

Opinions differ as to what time of life the calves should have silage fed them. Some would give it to them when they are six weeks old, but more careful ones say wait till the calf is six months old. The same people do not turn their calves onto the pasture till that time at least if the date would bring them on the pasture while the grass is still filled with succulence. The digestive organs of the calf do not seem to be adapted to either fresh grass or silage or any succulent food, but when the calf is six months of age it is safe to feed silage, but the amount should not be rapidly increased. The feeder must know enough about the animal to tell from day to day the effect of the food he is giving, and must regulate the feeding accordingly. When a calf gets old enough so that the silage will not hurt him by reason of its succulence it becomes one of the best foods possible to give. Not only is its effect healthful, but it is a cheap feed. The farmers that have much young stock to raise would find the silo a valuable adjunct to their feeding equipment.

**Slack Methods Costly.**

One creamery I visited was clean and neat, yet, through the buttermaker's antipathy to the use of commercial starters and an alkali test, he allowed the quality of his butter to be dominated by the character of the feeds used to such an extent as to lose about \$500 in a very short time. The buttermaker was also careless about the granular butter being washed out of the churn onto the floor and down the drain which he made the management believe was unavoidable.—Prof. J. G. Moore.

A good dairy cow generally has a wide forehead, which denotes brain power. A strong brain is necessary to supply force to the internal organs.



**THIS WOMAN KNOWS**

**WHAT ONE OF THE SEX DISCOVERED TO HER GREAT JOY.**

Mrs. De Long Finds That the Incurable Pains of Rheumatism Can Be Cured Through the Blood.  
Mrs. E. M. De Long, of No. 160 West Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa, found herself suddenly attacked by rheumatism in the winter of 1896. She gave the doctor a chance to help her, which he failed to improve, and then she did some thinking and experimenting of her own. She was so successful that she deems it her duty to tell the story of her escape from suffering:

"My brother-in-law," she says, "was enthusiastic on the subject of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a purifier of the blood, and when I was suffering extreme pains in the joints of my ankles, knees, hips, wrists and elbows, and the doctor was giving me no relief, I began to reflect that rheumatism is a disease of the blood, and that if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are so good for the blood they must be good for rheumatism and worth a trial.

"I was in bed half the time, suffering with pain that cannot be described to one who has never had the disease. It would concentrate sometimes in one set of joints. When it was in my feet I could not walk; when it was in my elbows and wrists I could not even draw the coverlets over my body. I had suffered in this way for weeks before I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Two weeks after I began with them I experienced relief and after I had taken six boxes I was entirely well. To make sure I continued to use them about two weeks longer and then stopped altogether. For several years I have had no reason to use them for myself, but I have recommended them to others as an excellent remedy."  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills furnish the blood with all the elements that are needed to build up healthy tissue, strong muscles and nerves, capable of bearing the strain that nature puts upon them. They really make new blood and cure all diseases arising from disorders of the blood or nerves, such as sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous prostration, anemia and all forms of weakness in either male or female. They are sold by all druggists.

**Snuff Boxes With Histories.**

In the days when a snuff box was considered a necessary attribute to the perquisites of a beau—or a belle—much ingenuity was brought to bear upon the manufacture of these dainty trifles. The results were often very novel. Those with a taste for the morbid, could buy snuff boxes made from the wood of scaffolds, chairs that murderers had sat upon or parts of their houses.

**Study Prospective Bridegroom.**

A would-be bridegroom in Kamchatka has to serve some time in a mental position in his prospective father-in-law's household in order that the brides family may have an opportunity of observing whether his habits and temperament are worthy of her.

**Has 158 Descendants.**

Mrs. Alice Simpson, a Stockport, England, nonagenarian, has five sons and three daughters living, seventy-one grand-children, seventy-four great-grandchildren, and five great-great-grandchildren, making a total of 153 descendants.

**At Least One.**

A South African constabulary commandery office wrote to a local troop officer asking if there were any donkeys in camp. The reply came, in the troop officers handwriting: "Yes, one—R. H. Symes, Captain."

**Cologne and Dartmund burn their garbage by means of electricity.**

**SAFEST FOOD**

**In Any Time of Trouble is Grape-Nuts.**

Food to rebuild the strength and that is pre-digested must be selected when one is convalescent. At this time there is nothing so valuable as Grape-Nuts, for the reason that this food is all nourishment and is also all digestible nourishment. A woman who used it says:

"Some time ago I was very ill with typhoid fever, so ill everyone thought I would die, even myself. It left me so weak I could not properly digest food of any kind and I also had much bowel trouble which left me a weak, helpless wreck.  
"I needed nourishment as badly as anyone could, but none of the tonics helped me until I finally tried Grape-Nuts food morning and evening. This not only supplied food that I thought delicious as could be, but it also made me perfectly well and strong again so I can do all my housework, sleep well, can eat anything without any trace of bowel trouble and for that reason alone Grape-Nuts food is worth its weight in gold." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

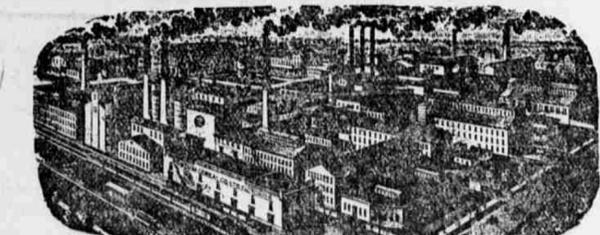
Typhoid fever, like some other diseases, attacks the bowels and frequently sets up bleeding and makes them for months incapable of digesting the starches and therefore pre-digested Grape-Nuts is invaluable for the well-known reason that in Grape-Nuts all the starches have been transformed into grape sugar. This means that the first stage of digestion has been mechanically accomplished in Grape-Nuts food at the factories and therefore anyone, no matter how weak the stomach, can handle it and grow strong, for all the nourishment is still there.

There's a sound reason and 10 days' trial proves.

**TALK ON ADVERTISING**  
By C. W. Post to Publishers at Banquet at Battle Creek.

The sunshine that makes a business plant grow is advertising.  
Growing a business nowadays is something like growing an apple-tree. You may select good seed, plant it in good soil, water and work with it, but the tree will not produce fruit until another and most powerful, energizing and life-giving element is brought to bear. You must have sunshine and lots of it. Can you expect to ripen apples in the dark? Can you expect to grow a profitable business plant nowadays without the sunshine of public favor produced by advertising?  
This Postum plant is a good illustration of that law. It seems but a short time ago when I put a few men at work in the carriage house of the barn you have seen to-day, where we began making Postum coffee.  
The seed then planted, less than 9 years ago, was a new kind of apple seed and it was not altogether certain how the people would like the apples. We did our work thoroughly and plenty of it. We knew we had a good

Some thoughtful man might say that if what you manufacture has merit, once you get a trade established people will continue to purchase, even if the advertising is stopped, but to act on that conclusion would be a fatal mistake, for there are always bright men on the lookout to steal your apples, and if you give them the chance they will come in and take the fruit, sure. Right here let us drive a nail, not a shingle nail but a forty penny spike. Your article must have merit, far and away beyond the ordinary unadvertised thing. It should be the very best that human intelligence and ingenuity can produce. Then you have a foundation to build upon that will not slip out from under when the building grows heavy. There are persons ignorant enough to believe that a poor article can be advertised into a success. It cannot and any one who tries the experiment will pay heavily for his experience. Critically examine any well known and advertised article that has been years on the market and



Pure Food Factories that Make Postum and Grape-Nuts.

apple tree of fine quality but how to develop our work and turn the apple tree into a productive and profitable tree was another question.  
It needed sunshine and the kind of sunshine that is spread by the newspapers and magazines. It is an absolute certainty that without the publicity thus given—in other words, the sunshine—the business never would have developed.  
You have seen to-day factory buildings—thirteen or fourteen in number—covering many acres of ground, employing hundreds of workpeople, producing food and drink in an aggregate of four million packages per month, which goes to every civilized country on the globe, and yet the entire enterprise is less than 9 years old. We have found it necessary, inasmuch as the tree has grown and the apples matured by hard work and sunshine, to continue the work and the sunshine day in and day out, month in and month out, the sunshine appropriation amounting to approximately a million dollars a year for advertising, for experience teaches that if you mature the tree under strong sunshine, and bring it up to a thrifty and healthful state where it produces profitable apples, you can not withdraw that sunshine else the tree will gradually die.

it will be found to possess exceptional merit.  
In ancient days newspaper publishers considered an advertisement an evil but a necessary evil, and that it should be hidden away as carefully as possible, so that no one would discover that the paper was trying to make a little money by inserting public announcements. A paper run that way to-day would fail.  
The most successful exponents of the new plan of doing business with ink and paper are using every possible means to make the announcements attractive and sought after by the readers.  
It is safe to say that thousands of women read the newspaper—not the telegraphic page, but the pages containing announcements of bargains in stockings, skirts, hats, gloves, pianos, furniture, food for the table, etc.  
You have been invited to visit Battle Creek for the purpose of viewing one of the most unique advertising buildings in the world, also to look over a large business built up, sustained, nourished and kept active by sunshine, and, at the same time, have an opportunity to see one of the most thrifty, active and prosperous towns of its size in the world, built up largely by the same kind of sunshine.